

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 26. 1860.

NO. 38.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wed
nesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
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The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man
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TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
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west.

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HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

AMBORETYPES, MELAINOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,

of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.

W. H. H. HARDIN.
April 13, 1860-w&twtw.

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HOT AND COLD BATHS

To be had, day and night, at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

**JOHN J. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.**

Practices Law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients keep always advised of their affairs. And determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion house.

Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1859-by.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL.

**OF
English, the Ancient Classics and the Mathematics.**

WILL resume its sessions in South Frankfort, Ky., on the first of October, and continue in operation forty weeks.

THIS SCHOOL has been conducted for twenty years, in the same place by the same teacher, with increasing reputation.

THIS SCHOOL has sent various pupils into the Junior Class of Yale with ease and honor.

INTO THIS SCHOOL a former student, who has attended various other institutions of learning in this country, and now writes from the City of Cambridge University in England, declares that he has found teaching of equal excellence nowhere else.

Boards will be accommodated for the present in neighboring families, especially in Mr. THOMAS THROBOLD's, a most favorable situation. Terms, \$300 & \$350 per week.

Charge for tuition \$50 in advance, or \$55 payable at the end of the session, secured by note with one good name.

No deduction for absence save that of the teacher.

August 3, 1860-w&twtw.

LAW NOTICE.

AMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address THOS. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., has been engaged to attend to the unfinished business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twtw.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court, and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

FRANKFORT UNION SEMINARY.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to the community in the vicinity that they have established a first class Seminary for young ladies, which will be conducted strictly on the principle of the best institutions of the age.

The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished, polite education. We are graduates from two of the best seminaries in the north, and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and pledge ourselves that our school shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1860, for day pupils only.

The school year consists of forty weeks.

Instruction in primary department, \$30.00

High French and Butler Letters, \$30.00

French, extra, \$20.00

Painting in oil, \$20.00

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Being perfectly acquainted with the best literature of ancient and modern times, none but the best text books will be used in school. Discipline mild but firm.

MARY M. GRAVES,
ELLIE A. YEAW,

For particulars inquire of us at the Capital Hotel. [Aug. 29, '60-w&twtw.]

W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

On St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-ff.

W. FINKELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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February 22, 1860-ff.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties.

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Jan. 3, 1859-ff.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Lime-
ton and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859-ff.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Marion counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Bridge.

[Oct. 28, 1853.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-ff.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, and door from corner.

[Aug. 29, 1860-ff.]

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HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, and door from corner.

[Aug. 29, 1860-ff.]

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient than any. All work warranted; the workmanship will show itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

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(SUCCESSOR TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)

Bookellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.

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AMBROTIPIES, MELAINOTYPES, PHOTO-

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of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their

likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.

W. H. H. HARDIN.

April 13, 1860-w&twtw.

Yeoman copy.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Early Recollections.

BY L. T.

Sitting one day in my school room, old man D—— came in and told me he had been sued by Gen. K——'s administrator for \$32, the amount of a note he had executed to Gen. K—— twenty-one years before; that he recollects the note but believed it had been settled in a trade of feather beds made between his wife and Gen. K——'s wife, shortly after the note was given. If it had not been settled in that way, it never had been paid. He wished to employ me to defend him.

I had read far enough to learn that after the lapse of twenty years the law would presume a note paid, particularly when there was nothing to prevent the payee from suing upon and coercing the payment. I told him to keep dark about the feather beds, and plant himself on the defense that the note had been paid.

His reply was that he had told the justice of the peace before whom the warrant had been returned, what he had told me about the beds. "The devil," said I, "you have ruined your chances on the *presumptions*."

I remembered at the moment he did not live in the town district, but three miles out of town, and that the justice of the peace in his district lived seven miles out. I told him to give the constable who had served the warrant, notice in writing that he claimed to have the trial in his own district. I drew up the notice and started him, with the injunction to let them feather beds alone most especially; that the justice in town might not speak of what he had told him, and we would come it safely on the piers of payment yet.

On the day for the trial, I filled my saddle bags full of books and started to justice R——'s, but to my vexation overtook the administrator of K——, his counsel, Horatio T. H., and the town justice, and we rode on together to justice R——'s.

Justice R—— was an old time customer; a man of consequence in his neighborhood, and that consequence enhanced in his mind, by his extreme vanity. He let no occasion pass that he did not give the information to those who came about him, that he had been a justice of the peace for seventeen years in Campbell county, and that no appeal had ever been taken from his decisions—always giving the declaration emphasis by rising on his toes, with his right hand doubled up, and with the thumb side to him giving his right cheek and right side of his nose a brisk

wipe. The justice drew out his table, opened his docket, and entered on it.

K——'s adm'r, Plaintiff.
D——, Defendant.

Horatio T. H. for plaintiff, read the note in evidence, and there rested. L. T. relied on the plea of payment, and the twenty years since the note fell due to prove it.

The plaintiff introduced the town justice, and proved by him that D. had voluntarily stated to him that he gave the note, and that it never had been paid, unless it had been taken into a trade of feather beds between his wife and K——'s wife some time after the note fell due.

Cross Examined—was not certain that D—— said it had been paid in that way; he might have said so; did recollect he said he did not mean to pay it, but intended to employ L. T. to defend, and asked where L. T. could be found. Proved that Gen. K—— and D—— lived only four or five miles apart, and that D—— had always had enough property liable to execution to pay the amount of the debt—this was all the evidence. L. T. claimed the right to open and conclude the argument, as he did not deny the execution of the note, and it was accorded to him. He read several law books, showing that payment would be presumed after the lapse of twenty years, and argued that there was nothing in the proof to destroy the presumption. Horatio T. H., on the other side, threw the feather beds in terribly; arguing that the defendant admitted the note had not been paid unless by the feather beds, and there was no proof the feather beds ever had anything to do with paying the note. The counsel had it out and bout' a half dozen times apiece, when they took their seats to hear the judgment. The justicetook off his specs, gave the side of his face and nose a wipe with his fist, and arose with an air and manner as much as to say: "Just you hold still a minit, while I philosophize this matter in my mind." He walked with a solemn, measured tread to the back part of the room, sat down on a three legged stool, put his left leg over his right and his left arm across his lap; brought his right elbow on to his left arm, took hold of his chin with his right hand, shut his eyes, and went off into a legal meditation.

C. M. CLAY.—The crazy Abolitionists of New York, with their crazy candidate, Gerrit Smith, are down on Cassius Clay. It will be news to hear that he is not radical. They adopted the following resolutions at their Convention:

The resolution in reference to Cassius M. Clay was then called up, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the recent conduct of Cassius M. Clay, in abandoning, and giving up to the tender mercies of an infuriated pro-slavery mob, John G. Fee, and the noble band of radical Abolitionists in Kentucky, is in perfect keeping with his baseness when, a few years since, with loud professions of a love of liberty, he volunteered to fight the battles of slavery in Mexico; and that, in the light of these facts, the reputation for courage and devotion to right, which he has so long held, is a reputation obtained under false pretenses, and utterly without foundation.

Raish jumped up quite excited, and demanded an appeal. The old justice looked at me. I frowned and shook my head; got up close and whispered, "tell him to go to thunder; he can't have an appeal."

The old fellow raised on his toes, and with an emphatic wipe, exclaimed in thundering tones: "Seventeen years have I been a magistrate in Campbell county, and no man ever appealed from my decision. Raish, you can't git it."

Letter from the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, to ex-President Fillmore—The duty of the Conservative Masses in the present Crisis, etc.

Hon. Millard Fillmore:

MY DEAR SIR: Your eminent position and the intimate relations which have long existed between us induce me to address you upon the present state of the country. In the conversation which I had the honor of holding with you recently, at the Saratoga Springs, we agreed in opinion as to the perils which surrounded the government, and as to the best mode of averting them; and such reflection has been that opinion.

We believe that if the securities of most of the fire insurance companies in this city were subjected to a similar strict examination, they would be found far below the amount fixed by law. There is probably not one out of ten that is in a condition to meet the risks that it now carries, supposing an extensive and wide spread conflagration to occur. These fire insurance companies are, but too many instances established merely to provide places for broken down merchants and others who have a certain amount of commercial influence. All such bogus institutions are a drug upon the operations of a system which has conferred a vast amount of benefit upon society, and which would contribute still further to its protection if the profits of the legitimately organized operations were not cut up by an unfair opposition of this kind. We believe that the heads of the insurance department will persevere in their efforts for the reform of this abuse, of which the report of Superintendent Barnes is so creditable an example.

(From a Philadelphia Paper.)

REDUCING THE RATES OF INSURANCE.—Some of the Fire Insurance Companies of Philadelphia, and with one or two exceptions, all the foreign Insurance Companies doing business in Philadelphia, have made, and it would appear they are still making, a considerable and almost ruinous reduction on rates for mercantile risks. There is no reason whatever beyond the purposes of competition, and to obtain business at losing rates, than get none, for such a course. The officers and agencies that take risks at the ruinous rates referred to, with scarcely an exception, have the ability, desire, nor intention of paying losses when they occur under these policies. It is, therefore, not the least strange that the mercantile property owner can get insured, (anomally) large sums at nominal rates of premium.

Our readers should bear in mind that a cheap insurance is, in nine cases out of ten, the most expensive in the end, and when an agent, drainer or broker solicits, or rather drums a merchant or property owner for his risks, and insist upon placing them, on the ground of taking them at a low rate of premium, it will be safe to infer that the intention is to place them in some bogus local or foreign Insurance Company, that, according to the above mode of paying losses, can safely afford to take lines at even nominal rates. The Insurance business in Philadelphia is, by the above fraudulent concerns, being cut up badly, and we would advise our responsible Companies not to try to compete with them, for although they are not bound by any contract, somewhat blind to their interests in Insurance matters, there is no doubt that a great portion of such will be long discoverable their error—some by sad and expensive experience, and others, probably, by observation—as far at least as the impropriety of cheap insurance is concerned.

A CANDID ADMISSION.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington, under date of the 15th inst., says:

"As to political prospects in Iowa, nothing favorable can be said. Lincoln will sweep everything before him, even in Indiana.—The Breckinridge opposition to Douglas has rendered this certain."

The Journal of Commerce is a supporter of the Breckinridge-Yancey ticket. What that ticket may do in the North, if the people do not ignore it, we see here confessed. We do not doubt that the object of many leaders in pressing the Breckinridge-Yancey ticket in the free States is to elect Lincoln. Mr. Yancey will visit the North to help it along, thus playing into the hands of those who have pledged themselves to secession in the event of Lincoln's election. The conservative Union men North must counteract his efforts, and the efforts of all who are pressing the disunion ticket.

TESTIMONY OF AN OPPONENT.—The Vicksburg Whig informs us that Senator Brown, of Mississippi, in a speech at Hazlehurst, declared "that he regarded Mr. Bell as a pure and experienced statesman, and perfectly reliable—expressing his readiness to vote for him should it become necessary to do so to defeat Lincoln."

Democrats of Kentucky, to the foregoing language of this distinguished Democratic Senator from Mississippi. He says that Mr. Bell is a "pure and experienced statesman, and perfectly reliable"—expressing his readiness to vote for him should it become necessary to do so to defeat Lincoln!

Listen, Democrats of Kentucky, to the following language of this distinguished Democratic Senator from Mississippi. He says that Mr. Bell is a "pure and experienced statesman, and perfectly reliable"—expressing his readiness to vote for him should it become necessary to do so to defeat Lincoln!

BRECKINRIDGE'S BECK.—From the following article, which we take from the Nicholasville Democrat, it will be seen that the disunionists of Kentucky are taking a position with their Southern brethren:

Mr. Beck, we are informed, spoke the sentiments of the Vice President, (being his nearest friend) on Monday last, when he said he would, as a public man, refuse to answer the questions propounded to Mr. Douglas at Norfolk. From what Mr. Beck said it is to be judged that Breckinridge would favor resistance to the inauguration of Lincoln, if elected. We are now fully convinced that there would be an open movement for secession by the Yancey-Breckinridges if a simple counting of votes in November would show Lincoln to be chosen. It is in perfect keeping with the sentiments of the fathers of secession at Charleston and Baltimore, and we are sorry to find any Kentuckian, occupying even a second-rate position in a cause wherein his country's best interests call loudly for the exercise of his great talents, in favor of the perpetuity and safety of the Union. Bully for Beck.

Bell and Everett Recruits.

Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, a supporter of Buchanan's administration, and Breckinridge, has come out in favor of Bell and Everett.

Col. Lochnane, a prominent politician of Macon Georgia, until recently supporting Breckinridge, has declared for Bell and Everett, saying that Breckinridge has *no earthly chance*.

The Limestone News, a Breckinridge paper in Athens, Ala., has been converted into a Bell paper.

The Ossceola (Mo.) Democrat, has taken down the names of Breckinridge and Lane, and run up the flag of Bell and Everett. Still they come!

NO CHANCE FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—Messrs. Miller and Keene, prominent Breckinridge electors in North Carolina, have abandoned him. Two members of the Executive Committee of the Breckinridge party in the same State, have abandoned the sinking ship of the Yancey-Breckinridge party.

JOHN M. HARLAN.—The Georgetown Journal thus speaks of the speech of Mr. Harlan at Georgetown on Monday, the 17th:

Mr. Harlan being third in the race, we imagined he supposed himself behind, but under whip and spur from the start, he soon distanced his competitors, and came in at least three lengths ahead, amidst the most vociferous cheering. Really, we thought he beat himself on this occasion. We have heard Mr. Harlan frequently, but his effort here on yesterday surpassed any speech we have ever heard him make. Everything he said was condensed and right to the point. There was no circumlocution or useless verbiage. Every word seemed to tell upon his competitors. It was a gallant, manly and intrepid defense of the cause of his country, and of his country's candidates, Bell and Everett.

For a few moments the company sat still, but at last got to talking and laughing in a merry way. While the plaintiff's counsel was telling an anecdote, and all present listening very attentively, Justice R—— suddenly stepped before him, raised on his tip toes, brought his face and nose a wipe with his fist, and pronounced his judgment: "Raish, I give it again ye."

Raish jumped up quite excited, and demanded an appeal. The old justice looked at me. I frowned and shook my head; got up close and whispered, "tell him to go to thunder; he can't have an appeal."

The old fellow raised on his toes, and with an emphatic wipe, exclaimed in thundering tones: "Seventeen years have I been a magistrate in Campbell county, and no man ever appealed from my decision. Raish, you can't git it."

MINISTERIAL.—Rev. H. T. Morton has received a call to preach at the Presbyterian church in Bardstown, and has been appointed principal of the Bardstown Female Academy.

From the New York Herald.
Fictitious Securities of Insurance Companies.

We see that, under an investigation instituted by the State Comptroller, the assets of the Wall Street Fire Insurance Company have been declared insufficient to justify the future prosecution of the company, and that Superintendent Barnes has called for the dissolution of the corporation. It would appear from the report of this officer that most of the securities which make up the company's assets consist of mortgages on wild and unentered lands in this State, or of other property, the value of which is greatly overestimated. We believe that if the securities of most of the fire insurance companies in this city were subjected to a similar strict examination, they would be found far below the amount fixed by law. There is probably not one out of ten that is in a condition to meet the risks that it now carries, supposing an extensive and wide spread conflagration to occur. These fire insurance companies are, but too many instances established merely to provide places for broken down merchants and others who have a certain amount of commercial influence. All such bogus institutions are a drug upon the operations of a system which has conferred a vast amount of benefit upon society, and which would contribute still further to its protection if the profits of the legitimately organized operations were not cut up by an unfair opposition of this kind. We believe that the heads of the insurance department will persevere in their efforts for the reform of this abuse, of which the report of Superintendent Barnes is so creditable an example.

(From a Philadelphia Paper.)

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Our readers should bear in mind that a cheap insurance is, in nine cases out of ten, the most expensive in the end, and when an agent, drainer or broker solicits, or rather drums a merchant or property owner for his risks, and insist upon placing them, on the ground of taking them at a low rate of premium, it will be safe to infer that the intention is to place them in some bogus local or foreign Insurance Company, that, according to the above mode of paying losses, can safely afford to take lines at even nominal rates. The Insurance business in Philadelphia is, by the above fraudulent concerns, being cut up badly, and we would advise our responsible Companies not to try to compete with them, for although they are not bound by any contract, somewhat blind to their interests in Insurance matters, there is no doubt that a great portion of such will be long discoverable their error—some by sad and expensive experience, and others, probably, by observation—as far at least as the impropriety of cheap insurance is concerned.

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Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!
BY
CHOICE INSURANCE
WITH THE



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800 72,
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000
Of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio... \$431,520 83 Michigan... \$153,043 81
Wis... 106,955 07 Indiana... 146,839 00
Ill... 46,327 41 Kent... 204,939 40
Missouri... 384,518 04 Tennessee... 97,549 21
Iowa & Min... 101,399 46 Kansas... 19,945 77
Penn & Va... 31,993 82 Ark & Ga... 22,945 09
Mississippi and Alabama... \$52,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair price.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Aetna Insurance Company possessed in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understand their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent.
June 20, 1860. Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT AGENCY

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on the 1st of March, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of

\$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits come to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fail to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
EMD. H. TAYLOR,
THO. S. PAGE,
CHAS. G. PHYTHIAN, Directors.
R. W. SCOTT,
H. I. TODD,

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane	\$5,000
Thomas F. Thornton	5,000
Joseph H. Daviss	5,000
William G. Craig	5,000
John C. Herndon	5,000
John T. Pendleton	1,500

\$26,500

MEDICAL EXAMINER—W. C. SNEED, M. D.
H. WINGATE, Agent.
July 1, 1860—tf. Frankfort Branch Bank.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	\$38,338 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	62,690 89
Cash loaned on call	30,000 00

\$131,029 00

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured

70,223 59

Real Estate, unencumbered, (cash value)

15,000 00

2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value

260,352 00

2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value

200,225 00

960 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value

107,565 00

400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value

40,300 00

240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value

16,750 00

Harford City Bonds 6 per cent., market value

56,500 00

State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cent., market value

36,625 00

20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value

2,140 00

Total assets

\$936,709 59

Total liabilities

66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLIS, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital, \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.

2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.

3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.

T. C. ALBEN, Secretary.

J. M. MILLIS, Agent at Frankfort.

July 1, 1860—by.

Home Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, NO. 4, WALL STREET,
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
AMOUNT OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1858, \$34,213 34
AMT OF LIABILITIES, 41,110 01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank	\$37,000 56
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$801,000.)	460,600 00
Loans on stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$253,667.)	150,859 85
Bank Stocks (market value)	77,000 00
Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the company)	67,604 72
Interest due on 1st Jan. 1858, (of which \$12,625 has since been received)	14,375 93
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Ag'ts, on 31st Dec., (of which \$7,857 57 has since been received)	24,684 75
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office	2,087 53
Total	\$834,213 34

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding losses on 31st December, 1857, estimated at	\$39,410 01
Due Stockholders on account of Seven-cent dividend	1,700 00
Total	\$41,110 01

NEW YORK, 22d January, 1858.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILMARSH, Vice Pres.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secy.

H. WINGATE, Agent.
Oct. 12, 1859.

FRY STATE AUTHORITY.

Increase of Cash Capital.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

DEVOTED TO—

Fire Insurance Exclusively.

(CHARTER PERPETUAL.)

Cash Capital - \$400,000.

S. L. LOOMIS, President.

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Branch Office, 31 & 33 West Third street, Cincinnati.

M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Agents in the principal Cities and Towns of the Union.

Losses Promptly Paid.

All Applications received, and Policies issued and renewed by H. WINGATE, Agent, July 27—tf.

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

in great variety, to suit the fancy and pockets of all who wish to buy.

Domestic and Staple Goods,

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

and all other articles for Gentlemen's wear.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

They have also one of the largest and most complete stocks of China, Glass, Queensware, and Table Cutlery

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

All of which they will sell on reasonable terms. Give them a call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[March 2, 1860.]

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c., CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

ED. DOBBS and J. W. WALKER,

AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES,

Two miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits,

Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., to be had at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to DOBBS & WALKER, Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to H. Y. HODGES, Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT.

December 9, 1858—tf.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, softening the gums, reducing all inflammation and swelling, and expelling the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and your children.

SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which is sure to relieve the pain of teething, and to shorten the time of the disease.

It is all almost instantly relieved.

It is all almost instantly relieved.